

# Wilmington Journal

VOL. 30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.

NO. 40.

## CIVIL RIGHTS.

During the recent campaign in this State, most of the Radical candidates and speakers declared themselves against Civil Rights, and denied that any party, as a party, was committed to it. Indeed Col. Dickey, Judge Russell, and such lesser lights as Johnson, Sutton, and the county candidates, especially in white counties, charged that the Democratic Conservative party was even more committed to the infamous doctrines of Civil Rights than was the Radical party. Their professions, however, availed them little. The people knew that the individual opinions of North Carolina Radical candidates, even if honestly expressed, were of little moment in the councils of the National Republican party, and their success would have been heralded from Maine to California as a declaration on the part of this State in favor of Sumner's "cavity of hate." And the people were right.

Since the North Carolina election the Fall campaign has opened in a large number of States, in which elections will be held during the next two months. In most of them, South as well as North, Republican Candidates and candidates have openly and boldly declared in favor of Civil Rights, and in none of their conventions, and in none of their candidates, has one word been uttered against the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

In Ohio and Indiana, the most important of the States to hold elections in October, the Radical platform and candidates are emphatic in the endorsement of this bill. In Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, in the North, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, in the South, the elections in which take place during the Fall, the Radical party is advocating the perfect equality of the races. In other States the platforms are silent upon this subject, the party leaders apparently preferring to risk their chances for success upon claiming the Northern heart over Southern disorders.

In South Carolina many Republicans, who seem dissatisfied with the nomination of Chamberlain, are organizing in order to run a Judge Green for Governor, in which movement many Conservatives, or the Tax men, as the white people are pleased to call themselves in our sister State, are willing to unite, a movement in which we can have but little sympathy, although we suppose it demonstrates to what a fearful condition the good people of that State have been reduced. We read in a North Carolina Conservative paper, as follows: "Sentiment in South Carolina is opposed to bribery and corruption and is crystallizing on Judge Green, of Sumter, who, though in favor of Civil Rights, is regarded as an honest man who would faithfully administer the government of the Palmetto State." We doubt the honesty of any South Carolinian or any Southern born man who is in favor of civil rights, and we should not vote for such a man for any office. The Radical party may, and doubtless will force us, so far as the Courts will permit, to give the equality of the races, but rather than give our sanction to it, we would prefer to enter our unavailing protest by voting for some one who was opposed to civil rights. We have the patience with such expressions as those we quote from our North Carolina temporary, and shall regard the election of Judge Green as but jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

Upon the question of civil rights there can possibly be no compromise on the part of the white people of the South, and so long as it is agitated, and law is made to enfranchise the laws of the country, people and government may peace, but there will be no peace. Man in malice cannot eradicate the prejudices implanted by nature, law cannot destroy the distinctions which God has decreed.

## THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The committee of seventy, appointed by the white citizens of Louisiana, have issued a lengthy address to the people of the United States, in which they set forth the origin, progress and consummation of the political difficulties in Louisiana. It takes the form of an appeal. It sets forth a long series of wrongs from which the State has suffered, and shows, conclusively, that the McEnery government was legally and fairly elected. It says that the people of the North were generally led into an error in believing the colored voters of Louisiana were in excess of the white voters, or that the colored voters and white Republicans voted *en masse* the Kellogg ticket, and by a compilation of figures shows the white males to be in excess of the colored, and claims that many Republicans, white and black, voted the McEnery ticket.

We publish the following extended

extract from the address, to show the utter helplessness of these people:

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America.

The Committee of Seventy, a body which fully represents the Conservative people of Louisiana, referring to your recent order putting a portion of the armies of the United States under the direction of the Department of Justice, for use in this and other Southern States, would respectfully remind you that the people of this State, whom we have the honor to represent, have, after two years of struggle against the power of those who consider an odious usurpation, been remitted by your action and by the action of Congress to the ballot as the only means of relief from their difficulties.

The approaching election has, therefore, a more than ordinary significance. The chances of the Conservative masses, although they have an unquestionable majority, since the machinery of the election is in the hands of the acting Governor—a machinery carefully arranged by himself and his confidants for the express purpose of defeating the popular will. The Conservative people, however, believe that they would be able to overcome even these advantages by a thorough organization and the greatest vigilance. You can imagine with what surprise this community received the intelligence that had placed the troops to be sent among us at the desire of the Attorney General of the United States for the purpose of assisting the Marshal of this District, S. B. Packard, in carrying on persecutions against our people. Without intending the slightest disrespect, and impelled by a sense of public duty, we would remind you that in the opinion of the country at large, whether that opinion be well or ill founded, the present government of Louisiana owes its blighting influence to a large measure to the continuance and active support of the Attorney General himself, and that this Marshal to whom the control of the troops are ready to be remitted was one of the active participants in the judicial and political maneuverings by which the usurpation was called into existence; that he has been ever since the tried and supporter of the acting Governor that he was the President of the last Republican Convention in this State, whose nominees for Congress and other important positions are now before the people; that he is at this time, as he has been for many years, the President of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, and is therefore pledged as a bitter partisan against the rights of the Conservative people. With the Federal troops under the orders of the President of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, it is manifest that a fair election is improbable. We may thus be foiled again in our efforts for relief. If we understand the sentiments of our people correctly, they have no objection to the registration of their mere will and pleasure, and of a time of \$500, entertain any application to form the right of a voter to be registered. We, therefore, to execute this law, Kellogg appointed, as Supervisors of Registration, his political adherents, many of them persons of treacherous character, and thus this tremendous power, this machinery which had been devised and created for the especial purpose of defeating the popular will under the control of the usurper, and his appointees, a number of citizens, and representing the respectable and influential of the population of New Orleans, called upon Kellogg and requested him to select from such persons as they might find, Supervisors of Registration to act in conjunction with those appointed by him, so that to both parties might be secured a perfectly fair registration and election, which he had declared it to be his purpose to afford. It is most needless to add that this request was treated with indifference, and the fraudulent registration was continued under the original appointees. It was difficult for naturalized citizens to obtain registration, and many white persons clearly entitled to registry were refused arbitrarily, while the colored people were furnished registration papers on which, in some instances, they could vote in several different wards, and colored crews of steamboats, traipsing up and down the port were permitted to swell the number of voters. To meet the power of Supervisors to refuse registration arbitrarily, a citizen clearly entitled, who had been refused, applied to Judge Hawkins of the Superior Court, the only Court having jurisdiction to grant such writs, for a mandamus to enforce his right. The writ was refused upon the ground that the Courts are especially prohibited by the Registration act from interfering. Thus the people of Louisiana are left without the hope or possibility of a fair election. In proof of this we invite attention to one paragraph of the secret circular of instructions issued by the State Supervisor to his subordinates of this contest:

R. H. MANN,  
Chairman Committee of Seventy.

In conclusion, they address says: "Our talk of misery is complete. Nothing remains but submission, restrained only by the dim, distant hope that the sober, second thought of this great people will consider calmly our conduct, and devise in their wisdom, some method of relief for their unhappy condition."

Miss Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, wrote a long letter in the New York  *Tribune*, in defense of her brother from the charge of adultery. It is all a lame and impotent defense. She don't want the case to reach the courts, but to rest entirely on public opinion.

The new American Chapel, in process of construction in the new quarter of Home, excepting the basement, will be the most beautiful ecclesiastical building in the city. It is built in the present Lombard and Gothic style. The exterior facings will be tracery, the interior of beautiful Arches stone. The tower, with a good deal of bells, will be 140 feet high. The design includes lecture rooms, school rooms, library, and lodging rooms for the officiating clergyman. The land cost \$25,000, and the building will cost \$70,000; of the latter sum \$55,000 have already been subscribed.

THESE IS MUCH IN THE RACE.

Low of Memory may mean a general breaking up of the life forces, or it may indicate the effects of obscure disease contracted in early life. It is a sure specific. It restores the sense of manhood, and renovates the entire system. It acts upon both the liver and kidneys, and is justly entitled the Great Detractive. Get the genuine. All druggists sell it. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

## Sketches of North Carolina.

From the Norfolk Standard.

### HOW THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.

English from Nansemond and Barbadoes.

The Ratio of Native and Foreign Population—Scotch, Scotch-Irish and German.

The Genealogical Tree of the Old North State.

BY COV. Z. B. VANCE.

NO. 3.

One cannot fail to be struck by the remarkable length of time which intervened between the discovery and the colonization of North America proper. Mexico, the Spanish Main, and the West India Islands, engrossed almost entirely the enterprise of the Spaniards in the early part of the 16th century; whilst the English and the French did little in the direction of the great lands they were destined to occupy. Full ninety years—almost a century—after the discovery of the continent without notice, or attempt to settle it until Raleigh's ship to Florida had been made prior to that time, but they were mainly for exploration and plunder. From 1584, to the settlement on the James, twenty years elapsed. From that settlement to the first permanent lodgment in North Carolina, forty-five years more intervened, and it was quite one hundred years after that, before the pioneers of North Carolina got in sight of the Blue Ridge. At that period, 1630, they had got westward as far as Fort Dobbs, which stood near the Yadkin river, some twenty miles west of Salisbury; and fifty years after that, in 1700, there was not a white man in the portion of North Carolina which is now possessed, with the exception of a few scattered French traders and emigrants to the Indian tribes. Thus

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

after its discovery, beyond the seaboard and its vicinity the greater part of our country was still an unpeopled wilderness; for the tide of population in North Carolina and Virginia kept nearly side by side in the march westward.

The States show not only the dangers and difficulties of subduing a wild land and planting civilization within its recesses, and the weakness poverty of our pioneer forefathers; but they also show the comparative poverty of the English people at that time. One great English steamer of the present day could, with ease, have transported every inhabitant (white) of this colony with all their goods, including cattle, in 1670, seventeen years after the settlement began. The immigrants landing at Castle Garden two years now, would people the whole State of North Carolina as thickly as it was peopled in 1670. Such has been the growth of western civilization, with all its wealth and plenitude.

The character of the people who settled and continue to inhabit the State is worthy of the student's consideration. North Carolina owes less to foreign immigration than any of her sisters. Hers is almost a homogeneous people. Her population is more nearly composed of those born in her borders, descendants of her original settlers, than that of any other State in the American Union. The census of 1870 shows that her total population is 1,071,361 and of this number only 3,029 were of foreign birth! Not only relatively but absolutely less than any same class of any other State. To prove that this is not an accidental enumeration, the census shows the number of persons born of one or both foreign parents to be 6,464, and of persons born of both foreign parents, 4,328—the same proportion appearing in the census of 1850 and 1860. We are, emphatically,

ONE PEOPLE, OF UNMIXED BLOOD.

In the many political canvases which I have made, from east to west, I have never, to my best recollection, visited a county, however distant, without being asked by some one about his kinship living in my country. If the whole record of the Scotch-Irish is a

repeated and unbroken history, it would fare ill with the man-slayer who should attempt to conceal himself from his enemy's clansmen in this State. They would spring from the earth around him in every direction, as the men of Rodric Dun did about the path of James Fitz James. Where did these people come from? Who are they, and of what blood? These are questions always worth asking and answering, though an excess of Democracy has begot an unworthy indifference to the subject of the people's ancestry. The aristocratic feeling of both—whether it be the descendants of the nobility of England, or the descendants of the nobility of Scotland—is almost entirely confined to the beasts in this age of physical progress. It is thought to be important to them to have great progenitors, but not so with men and women. A plain Democratic farmer will descent by inheritance on the noble peers and lords of England, Scotland, Ireland, and, even his game chickens; but if you should, in his presence, undertake to show forth the glories of his blood, he would shake his head, and tell you it was aristocracy, that there was nothing in blood, for people, and advise you to stand on your own merits. Most excellent advice, but founded on bad philosophy, nevertheless.

A STUPORSE RACE

of upright men and substantial citizens is not to be found in this or any other State. Their steady progress in wealth and education is one of their characteristics, and their enduring patience and unfailing patriotism—tested by many severe trials—proven by the world over, and the world for whom they are sprung. The colony of German Moravians was an exceptional case. Their settlement of a part of North Carolina was not until 1753. Two years before that date those of them living in Bethlehem, Pa., bought 100,000 acres of land from Lord Granville, President of the British Privy Council, which was located in what is now the county of Forsyth, and soon afterwards their colonists came forward and occupied it. Salem was built, and these pure, pious and industrious people have lived for

nearly a century and a quarter, in almost Jewish seclusion from the general turmoil of the world, devoted almost exclusively to the absorbing subjects of education and religion. As a communion, they have not increased to any considerable extent, but their descendants, members of another faith, are scattered over Western North Carolina, and embrace many of our leading men and families. They never the name of their illustrious founder, Count Zinzendorf, and called

WACHOVIA, after the Wachau Valley in Austria, of which he was Lord.

Thus it will be seen that the sources of North Carolina life were English, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, and German, mainly, with minor streams of Irish, Swiss, and here and there a French Huguenot; and with a very small infusion indeed of foreign immigration since the original settlements, our people are almost exclusively their descendants. There has been little or no exclusive feeling among these races; they have married and intermarried until the present time, and can scarcely determine by any outward sign to what blood any one of their origin belongs. In a few localities where the old land customs and prejudices were longer observed in full force, it has been but a few years since the Gospel was preached to portions of our people in both German and Gaelic.

Of the race which of all these has given most color and tone to our society, and which furnishes the key to our public character—the Scotch-Irish, I shall speak more particularly in another paper.

For the Journal.

A NEW GRANGE—THE RESOURCES OF LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

On yesterday our community joined the great farmers' movement which is agitated throughout the land. Mr. J. C. McMillan, of Duplin, organized the Grange. Although his intended visit was not generally known, yet quite a number of our best farmers responded to the call. Many young ladies, too, were present, adding, as they invariably do, an interesting feature and a lively zest to the occasion. A thorough organization was effected, and we understand that the Grange asserted the inalienable rights of the farmer and took active steps for the cause of agriculture.

The following are the officers of the "Lillington Grange No. 1":

J. W. Herring, Master.

L. S. Bell, Overseer.

A. McLean, Lecturer.

Liston Simpson, Standard.

H. J. Herring, Chaplain.

B. M. Scott, Treasurer.

W. L. Larkins, Secretary.

Mrs. J. A. Jones, Orcas.

Mrs. Kate Lamb, Pomona.

Mrs. Mary Larkins, Flora.

Mrs. Lute Larkins, Lady Assistant Steward.

We are proud to be able to say that we have heard, thus far, of no loss of life or injury to persons by this storm, although there has been more or less damage to property. Chief among the last we regret to record that the reports from the rice fields on the Cape Fear and Brunswick rivers, point to a heavy loss in the rice crop, which has been recently cut. A gentleman who passed Col. John D. Taylor's plantation, in Brunswick county, a short distance below the city, says that the water had overflowed the rice field banks and that he saw whole stacks of rice swept away and ruined, and the same, we fear, may also be true about other plantations. Col. Taylor himself started over to his place but was compelled to return, as the water was the cause, and there was a number of large trees blown across the road.

Every telegraph wire, leading in various directions from the city, was prostrated, and business in this line was completely interrupted. There was nothing left last night, over which to send the press dispatches, and consequently there are no issues of this morning. Workmen were sent out from this city last night, however, and it is calculated that the wires will be again in operation to-day. Reports from the various lines of railway are also to the effect that the storm was one of the most severe ever known, and it is feared that a great deal of loss has been sustained by the crops in these fields.

In the city the blow was, as we have stated, very severe. Fences were blown down and huge trees were either torn up by the roots or snapped off from their trunks. A number of valuable shade trees in various parts of the city have been lost and numerous fences and outhouses were prostrated. The "knot" on the top front of the new Postoffice building, corner Second and Chestnut streets, was blown down, carrying with it a number of the bricks by which it was supported but, fortunately, no one was injured thereby, although it was near the door for the opening of the mails. A fine large glass in the show window of Messrs. Lutz & Lutcher, on Market street, was broken as was also one in the window of Mr. Mayer's confectionery establishment on Market street, and various sign-boards, awnings, &c., were made to succumb to the fury of the blast.

In the river, the tide was attempting to run down while the wind was blowing up the stream, and the consequence was that there was a terrible commotion of the waters. At the hour at which it should have been low tide, the water was as high as is usually known here in Spring freshets, and the waves were dashing upon the dock. During the height of the storm it became necessary to work the ferry boat, and the steamer "Age" was put into requisition to bring over to the city the employees at the shops of the Wil., Col., & Aug. R. R.

The gale must necessarily have been very severe at the mouth of the river, as we write, as yet, no reports from below. It is feared that there have been some distressing marine disasters, but it is hoped that, if there were any vessels near the coast, they managed to get a good oiling before the storm burst upon them. As we write, at nearly midnight, the winds have subsided very much, but the clouds are still overcast and it may be that to-day is to be but a repetition of yesterday.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The County Commissioners met yesterday morning, present Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, and Commissioners Morris, Nixon, VanAurming and Wagner.

Apostrophe of P. Newman for liquor license from October 1st, next, was refused.

It was ordered, that from and after September, 1874, the pay of Jurors of the Supreme Court of New Hanover county shall be \$1.50 per diem, with 5 cents mileage.

Ordered, further, that the sum of \$1 per diem be allowed tales jurors, and no mileage.

Ordered, that from and after Sept. 23, 1874, the Sheriff be allowed 40 cents per diem, each, for every prisoner maintained in the County Jail.

The former jury room was assigned to the present State School.

On Oct. 1st, it was ordered, that A. R. Black, Tax Collector, is elected for the term of one year, the 1st of September.

Ordered, that the County Treasurer be allowed a compensation 1 per cent. for collection and 1 per cent. for disbursements.

Ordered, that the poll tax of D. W. Mott be remitted.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Board be required to inform the Chairman of each Committee of the business to come before that Committee, at a meeting of the Board.

## THE STORM KING.

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.

## A SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in order to counteract the proposed Convention of Southern Republicans, which is to meet in accordance with a suggestion of the Republican Congressional Committee, to give complete information of the true state of affairs in this section, suggests the propriety of a Convention in the South, of tax-payers and business men—representatives of the merchants, planters, lawyers, doctors and mechanics.

That paper does not think a Convention of Democrats will answer, because, like the other, the objection would be urged that it was a partisan meeting and that its deliberations would be clouded by political prejudice.

We have had in the Philadelphia *Press*, where Massachusetts and South Carolina marched into the Hall in arm, under the flag of the Union, while the band was playing "Hail Columbia," enough of the attempts of politician to patch up the troubles of the country. Whether a Convention of business men and farmers, delegates from the exchanges and boards of trade in the cities, and farmers' granges in the country, can accomplish any good, remains to be seen. It is certain that such a body of men could present to Congress a correct statement of the real causes of trouble in the South, and could suggest proper reasons therefor. But to what purpose? The Republican Congressional Committee knew when they made the recommendation, as Congress will know when the report is received, that the statement to be made by this Convention of Southern Republicans will be a mere partisan misrepresentation, intended to give some shadow of truth to the wild and slanderous accounts of Southern affairs which now fill Northern papers, and are the burden of Northern speeches. Whatever this Convention declares will be received by the Mortons and Carpenters of the Senate, and by the Butlers and Hoars of the House as true, and legislation will be shaped in accordance therewith. What, indeed, would a resolution of our Produce Exchange or the Cape Fear Council of the Patrons of Husbandry weigh in Congress beside that of the disreputable clique of white and black politicians who hang around the Custom House in this city?

We very much fear that the proposition of our able and zealous New York contemporary will have little effect in countering the machinations intended to be done by this meeting of Southern Republicans. This Convention has been proposed to accomplish a certain end; its resolutions are doubtless already written by the Congressional Committee, and have the endorsement of Attorney-General Williams, if not of the President himself, and the action which Congress is to take upon them has already been agreed upon.

We believe that no good can come of any counter Convention. The Southern people cannot escape the malignity of Northern politicians by meetings and resolutions. We have had enough of that. We have done all we could to restore harmony and prosperity to the country. Our best efforts have proved futile, and our intentions have been misrepresented. We can do nothing that will help us so much as to attend faithfully to our own affairs and let the North severely alone. Let them run the country on their own schedule, and if we do not have a smash up, probably we may finally reach some safe goal.

## KELLOGG'S ATTORNEYS.

We print elsewhere copies of letters found in Governor Kellogg's office, when it was occupied by Lieutenant-Governor Penn, during the recent troubles in New Orleans. These letters open up abundant material for another Congressional investigation next winter. It appears by them that Benjamin F. Butler, Caleb Cushing and William E. Chandler were the secretly paid attorneys of Kellogg for lobby services at Washington last year. When the people read these letters, and remember that Mr. Cushing was nominated by President Grant for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, they will have additional cause to be thankful that the crime did not fall upon the shoulders of a man whose character is certainly not so spotless as the judicial fur.

The facts which the publication of these letters disclose, should open the eyes of the Northern public to the enormity of the frauds which have been forced upon the people of Louisiana, and the means used by men high in the confidence of the President and in that of the Republican party.

The statements in the recent letter of Marshal Bazaine may be all true, but the document is a weak one—in fact Bazaine is a weak, vain and rather stupid old man, with a clever wife. If he does not look upon his military career ended, others do. While speaking of Bazaine, not to speak of his wife would ignore the romance of his life. He married her in Mexico, and she comes from a town renowned for the beauty and the bravery of its women, many of whom intermarry with wealthy suitors of the City of Mexico.

## SAMPSON COUNTY AND THE SAMPOON FAIR.

Way down in Sampson, among the pines, and the hills, and the swamps, animals for exhibition are being fattened for the Sampson County Agricultural Society, which holds its annual meeting on a day which at this time we are unable to designate. The *Agricultural Journal* says it will be held at Clinton, —. When that is, we are not aware; but no doubt it will be in some of those beautiful days of October or November when we find "Autumn nodding over the yellow plain."

We put this Agricultural Fair first, because it is likely to be the least. Does not the Scripture say the last shall be first and first last? Sampson County Fair is likely to be the least in importance, because it is the youngest of them all—the Society is still in its swaddling clothes.

We copy the above from the Charlotte *Observer* in neoclassical spirit, but with the desire to make a few corrections. Our contemporary is mistaken in regard to the age and importance of the Sampson County Agricultural Society and its annual fairs. Fairs were held in Sampson County, under the auspices of the Society, several years previous to the war, making it one of the very oldest fairs held in the State.

Then, too, it ranks in importance among the first. Indeed, viewed entirely from an agricultural point of view, leaving out your "trials of speed," side shows and gambling stalls, we believe we would be justified in saying that it is the most successful fair held in the State. We who have seen Agricultural Societies hold fairs, as in Wilmington and Charlotte, and fail, and then build up other societies on their ruins, or attempt to do so, have no good reason to turn up our city noses at fairs held "among the pines, and the hills and the swamps."

And just here we desire, in behalf of our Sampson friends, to extend an invitation to our good friends of the *Observer* to come down to the next Fair to be held in Sampson, and we promise him, in addition to a hearty welcome, he will be astonished at the fine cattle, the splendid farm and household products, and the well cultivated plantations that will meet his astonished vision. Then, too, he will form the acquaintance of as high-toned, intelligent and industrious a population as he will find in any other county in North Carolina.

Our friends are not the first persons we have met in this State who were ignorant both as to the people and resources of Sampson. Indeed we do not know any county in Eastern or Middle North Carolina so little known, or is there one which possesses more in its people, its soil, and its resources, more worthy of notice. We hope our *Observer* friends will come down and go with us to the Sampson Fair.

## ANOTHER CARPENTER'S FAIR TAKEN TO FLIGHT.

"Governor" Ames left Mississippi a few days ago for his home in Massachusetts without giving the slightest notice to the Lieutenant-Governor as to his intention of leaving, or the probable length of his stay. Lieutenant-Governor Davis (the gro) is not, however, slow to discover a vacancy in the Executive office, and on Wednesday, the 16th, arrived in Jackson and took charge of affairs.

The sudden departure of the Massachusetts milk-sop for his New England home and the protection of his stepson, the redoubtable commander of the silver spoon brigade, is perhaps accounted for by the fact that ex-Attorney General Morris recently delivered a speech before the Republican club at Jackson, Miss., in which the personal character and political record of the former was subjected to a scathing review. Mr. Morris, in his arraignment of Ames, which occupies six columns of the *Vicksburg Herald*, charges him openly and plainly with all the evils that afflict the people of Mississippi, such as exorbitant taxation, sustaining pampered pets and thieves, all of them wholly unfitted to fill the positions they occupy, and with generally provoking the public apprehension to the verge of revolt; so nearly so that Morris predicted that if Kellogg was not sustained Ames would never return to the State of which he is Governor but not a citizen.

Had such an intimation come from a Mississippi Democrat we should doubtless have heard of the dispatch of United States troops to Mississippi. But now that Kellogg has been restored, and has resumed his outrages upon the prostrate people of the Louisiana province, protected by United States bayonets, the miserable skullers of a nation whose character is certainly not so spotless as the judicial fur.

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## THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

Reported for the Journal.  
Proceedings of the Wilmington District Conference, at Antioch Episcopal Church South, Held at Antioch Church, Bladen County, Beginning Thursday, Sept. 21, 1874.

The Ninth Conference of the Wilmington District met at Antioch Church, Bladen county, on Thursday, September 21, at 9 o'clock A. M.

As the Presiding Elder was not present, on motion of J. E. Leggett, Rev. Jas. B. Alford was called to preside, and opened the Conference with the usual religious exercises.

On motion of Wm. M. Parker, the Rev. Jas. Wilson was elected Secretary.

The Conference then organized fully with the following roll of members from the various charges:

Front Street Church, Wilmington—John E. Leggett, Wm. M. Parker and H. M. Mallard.

Fifth Street Church, Wilmington—Rev. Jas. Wilson, pastor; John H. Savage and W. S. Andrews.

Smythville Circuit—Rev. J. W. Avent, pastor; J. A. Evans, Wm. M. Dosier and Samuel Tharp.

Topsail Circuit—Rev. C. H. Holland.

Kenansville Circuit—Rev. C. M. Anderson, pastor.

Clinton Circuit—Rev. J. B. Alford.

Clinton Circuit—Rev. J. B. Alford, pastor; A. B. Parker and Rev. Miles Foy.

Bladen Circuit—Rev. Miles Foy.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Conference was adjourned with benediction by the President.

**SECOND DAY'S SESSION.**  
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Fifth Street Church, Wilmington—Rev. Jas. Wilson, pastor; John H. Savage and W. S. Andrews.

Smythville Circuit—Rev. J. W. Avent, pastor; J. A. Evans, Wm. M. Dosier and Samuel Tharp.

Topsail Circuit—Rev. C. H. Holland.

Kenansville Circuit—Rev. C. M. Anderson, pastor.

Clinton Circuit—Rev. J. B. Alford.

Clinton Circuit—Rev. J. B. Alford, pastor; A. B. Parker and Rev. Miles Foy.

Bladen Circuit—Rev. Miles Foy.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Conference was adjourned with benediction.

## THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Conference met at 9 o'clock. Religious services by Rev. Owen Spell. Minutes of yesterday afternoon session read, corrected and approved.

The President submitted a report from the Board of Trustees for the District Parsonage; also a letter from Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., which were referred to a special committee on District Parsonage.

The proceedings of the last session were read, amended and approved.

The Rev. Miles Foy was called by the President to state his labors had been during the year. His statement showed a life of constant devotion to labor and duty.

On motion of James Wilson, delegate, J. H. Savage was granted leave of absence.

Rev. Love Culbreth made a statement of his labors during the past year.

Rev. Owen Spell gave an account of his labors, as did also Rev. Joshua Johnson.

The Committee on Family Religion, through their Chairman, Rev. J. T. Bigwell, read a long and very interesting report full of the statistics of the mission work, which was amended and adopted.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Conference to the President, Rev. W. S. Black, was submitted by Rev. James Wilson, and adopted by an unanimous voting vote.

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# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1874.

THE FISHER.

BY SARAH DOUDNEY.

Sorrow, and strife and pain;  
Have crushed my spirit with relentless hand;  
Long have I toiled, O Lord, and wrought in vain;  
But still, at Thy command.

Into the wide blue sea;  
Gazing to thine own word, I cast the net;  
Waiting and watching in the silent tell,  
While other divers draw their nets to land;  
And about to see their spoil.

My strength fails—my sight grows dim with wear;  
My soul is burdened with unanswered prayers,  
And sick of doubt and fear.

I see across the deep,  
The moon cast down her silver light,  
As it to bind the waters in their nets to land,  
With links of living light.

I hear the roll and rush  
Of waves that kiss the bosom of the beach;  
That soft voice which ever seems to bind  
The tones of human speech.

A breeze comes sweet and chill,  
Over the water, and the night wave fast;  
His promise fails, the net is empty still;  
And hope's old dreams are past.

Slow the moon and stars,  
And in the east the new faintly shines  
Through grim gray shadows flecked with peevish  
Dawn.

But it's what form is this?  
Starting back to me on the desolate shore;  
I how my knees; His garment hem I kiss;  
Master, I doubt more!

Draw in thy net, draw in,  
Behold the straining meshes break!  
He cries, the spell is loosed so long to win  
Ah, Lord, the spell is loosed so long to win  
Is granted thy day!

ODD FELLOWS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the  
Fiftieth Session of the Grand  
Lodge of the United States.

(Condensed from the Atlanta Herald.)

The special order of the day, at 10 A. M., was the election of officers. That time having arrived, the Chair nominated representatives Simpson, of Pennsylvania, and Tyson, of Georgia, as tellers.

Deputy Grand Sire M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, was unanimously elected Grand Sire. Grand Representative Porter, of California, casting the ballot on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

The following nominations were then made for the position of Deputy Grand Sire:

John W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania; J. F. Alexander, of Illinois; Erie J. Leech, of Iowa.

Representative Alexander, of Illinois, returned his acknowledgment to the friends who had placed him before the body, but respectfully declined being a candidate.

The jurisdiction were then called, and that resulted as follows:

Votes cast—128 necessary for choice—65. Representative Harmon, of California, received 42; Representative Leech, of Iowa, 31; Representative Stokes, of Pennsylvania, 93; and was declared elected Deputy Grand Sire.

Grand Secretary Jas. L. Ridgely, was unanimously re-elected. Past Grand Sire G. W. Race, of Louisiana, casting the vote.

Grand Treasurer Vansant was unanimously re-elected. Past Grand Sire Sanders, of New York, casting the vote.

The brethren of this great fraternity have reason to be proud of the officers of the present term, who succeed to the honor of a long line of illustrious predecessors.

Grand Secretary Ridgely and Grand Treasurer Vansant, are so well known in their offices, that it would be out of place to even hint at any successor to them.

Grand Sire Durham is an old member of the Grand Lodge of the United States, a member of Congress, an able and impartial gentleman. The absence of Grand Sire Logan, during the major part of the last term, devolved many of the duties of that office upon him, and his discharge of those duties are a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Deputy Grand Sire Stokes is the oldest member in service; a consecutive teller, he has been in continuous service, and re-elected as representative from Pennsylvania, for thirty years in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He has been a member of the order for forty-one years. His long service in subordinate, State and National Bodies are well known, while his zeal and ability are universally acknowledged; therefore it may readily be inferred that the second office in the Grand Body is worthily filled.

Many visitors were in attendance, most of whose names have been before given. Wm. Howard, Past Grand, of North Carolina, was among the number.

From the Edgefield, S. C., Advertiser.

**ALL QUIET IN EDGEFIELD,**

**THE ACTION OF THE WHITE AND**

**BLACK COMMITTEES.**

A Vivid Description of a Sabbath Desecrated by Scenes of Lawlessness and Brutality.

The quiet of our town was disturbed, and the holy rest of last Sabbath desecrated by scenes of turbulence and violence which we hope never to witness again. It seems that on Sunday last one Ned Tennant, colored, Captain of a militia company in the neighborhood of Republican Church, some time ago, made below us, called out his troops from the corps of drill, and God knows what else. And when eleven o'clock on the same night this militia Captain got up, commenced beating his drum furiously, called together his company, and alleged that his house had been fired into by whites, and that he wanted his militia for the protection of his own person. The whites in the vicinity were naturally alarmed, and assembled quickly, sending out couriers at the same time to various sections of the country, and to the garrison of Federal troops at this post to give information that the negroes were assembling for some apparently violent purpose, and their assistance was necessary to quell the riot.

It was known that Ned Tennant, for years past a notoriously mischievous

fellow, had received and distributed ammunition to his company a few days previous to this demonstration. Rumor, with her thousand tongues, took up the matter, and when it got abroad it was very much exaggerated, and among the colored companies of his regiment it was reported that three white men had already been killed, and that Prince Rivers was upon the field with cavalry and artillery. The quick, short peals of thunder, with little or no cloud, of Sunday night, lent confirmation to the latter report. Negroes and whites, armed to the teeth, and excited to a pitch of frenzy, poured to the place of supposed engagement. Our town was almost deserted of its male inhabitants, and the screams of women and children, left, as they supposed, at the mercy of the negro; the wild hurrying to and fro of husbands, sons, fathers and brothers, mounting in hot haste; the apprehension depicted in the countenances of all, and the dismay and terror of the helpless portion of our community, made up a scene of terror and distress, to be witnessed by the eyes of the world.

It was also agreed by the conference that we earnestly recommend to the people of the county, both the white and colored, to refrain from all acts of violence and lawlessness, and that the good citizens of the county use their best endeavors to settle their difficulties by the process of the courts.

From the Kingston Gazette.

**WILL IT PAY TO MAKE COTTON?**

Mr. ENTRON.—Now that the great political battle has been fought and won by the Conservative party, the smoke clear away, and the trophies of the victory secured, let us turn our attention and thoughts to other subjects of equal importance to every farmer in the South—“Will it pay to make cotton?” We hear this question propounded by almost every farmer we meet, with some answering in the affirmative and others in the negative. Having had many years experience in the cultivation of cotton and having given it almost my exclusive attention and study, I am prepared to answer in explicit terms, “It will not.” Now let me see.

Let us take an acre of land as a basis, that will produce twenty bushels of corn per acre. This acre of land, if well manured and well cultivated, will produce 750 pounds of seed cotton or 250 pounds of lint—this is a fair average. Now let us count the expense of cultivation, &c., and see the result:

For breaking an acre of land for cotton, \$1.00

For manuring the same (it can't be done for less), 1.00

For running off and bedding, 1.00

“ planting, 50

“ plowing six times, 3.00

“ hoeing, 3.00

“ picking 750 lbs cotton at 50cts per hundred pounds, 3.75

For hauling to gin, 1.00

For running off and bedding, 1.00

“ hauling to market, 50

“ wear and tear of tools, 25

“ rent of land at 1.12

Making a total cost of, \$37.50

Credit—by 250 lbs of lint cotton, 131 cents (present price), 33.75

Which you bring to the farmer in debt, \$1.00

Some may, perhaps, say that I have no right to include the item of rent; but we must stand upon the old adage of “A dollar saved, is a dollar made,” and that if he did not disperse in ten minutes he must take the consequences. Col. A. P. Butler is captain of Dr. Sanders' residence, upon whose premises lives Mack Brooks, captain of the militia company of this particular locality, this man haled to Mack's wife to get his pistol ready, that the negroes had something more to do than eat meat and bread. Mrs. Sanders, a lady of delicate frame, ill-health and extreme sensibility, was entirely alone with her little children. Her husband was in Charleston. Her terror and dismay were well imagined.

On Sunday afternoon, before the throngs of men, both white and black, who left our town, had fairly reached the scene of action, Tennant had become alarmed and concluded to disperse his troops in two hundred and fifty men, and hurried in number. This he did only upon the stern and final representation of Col. A. P. Butler, who informed him that he (Col. Butler) could no longer restrain his men, and that if he did not disperse in ten minutes he must take the consequences. Col. A. P. Butler is captain of the Carrington Sabre Club, and was, by common consent, in command of all the whites who had assembled under arms. These were principally the Carrington Sabre Club, and the Horn's Creek Club, under the leadership of Capt. Ben Mays. Tennant then dispersed his men. This was Sunday afternoon. Large numbers of white men and negroes, however, poured in upon the scene subsequently, and in fact filled up the ground, the whole country, from north to south, and from east to west, was swarming with bodies of armed men, white and black, on horseback and on foot, while women and children were flying towards the railroad, to make their escape to Graniteville, Augusta and Columbia. During Sunday night our town was vigilantly patrolled, from sunset until sunrise, and clubs of white men and companies of negro militia camped on the outskirts.

On Monday the excitement was shifted to the Republican Church section to our own maid. From early morning until late in the afternoon armed negroes poured into town, and the excitement was intense.

The bar-rooms were closely packed in the day, and it was only by the scattering vigilance and wise counsel of several old and leading citizens that an actual collision was prevented.

To the north of the town was a field of negroes, who had assembled to prevent the negroes from marching north.

Representative Alexander, of Illinois, returned his acknowledgment to the friends who had placed him before the body, but respectfully declined being a candidate.

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It was known that Ned Tennant, for years past a notoriously mischievous

Sheppard, A. J. Norris, and others, were present of the whites.

It was agreed by the conference, and assented to by Col. Chandler, he should immediately communicate to his regiment to have their company drills on the third Saturday in each month, and at no other time, and that the captains require their men to keep their arms at home; and use them for no other purposes, except for the company drills herein provided for, unless by future orders of the colonel commanding.

It was also agreed by the conference that we earnestly recommend to the people of the county, both the white and colored, to refrain from all acts of violence and lawlessness, and that the good citizens of the county use their best endeavors to settle their difficulties by the process of the courts.

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(By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.)

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